The Saturday Evening Post.

VOLUME I. PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 2, 1822. NUMBER 66.

PRINTED BY ATKINSON & ALEXANDER,
No. 53 MARKET STREET,
Four doors below Second st.—north side.

CONDITIONS.

The Saturday Evening Post is published once a week, at two dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance, or THREE DOLLARS if not paid before the end of the year.

Subscribers will have the privilege to insert an advertisement, throughout the year, to the extent of half a square, at two dollars additional, with no allowance for alterations. Non-subscribers pay the usual prices. ☞ A wish to discontinue the paper must be made known before the expiration of the time subscribed for, or the engagement will be considered good for another six months.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE STAGE.

When first the stage its mimic action tried,
And call'd on genius o'er it to preside,
Then rose the bards in native vigour strong,
Who pour'd the moral in the classic song;
Who soar'd sublime, nor minded artful rules
To guide the pen—as if in art's dull schools
The heart alone could feel that flame divine,
Or learn by rote the favours of the Nine.
These led the way: their happy pow'rful art,
Pour'd floods of rapture o'er the human heart,
Fir'd the young mind, and op'd the daring way
For genius' march to fame's immortal day—
Sketch'd at existence, and the powerful pen,
A sceptre wielded o'er the hearts of men,
Whose wond'rous sway could of itself control
The fair dominion of the human soul.

The stage a mirror, then, where all could see
Reflected shades of what they ought to be;
The picture faithful, then was made to charm,
In nature's colouring, resplendent, warm;
To please the eye, nor yet the mind to tire,
The judgment to awake, the fancy fire;
The heart improve—the age's manners mend,
And with delight instruction still to blend:
These were the arts which then the infant stage
Exerted all to please a wond'ring age.
When first it all its pleasing art essay'd,
And, like its themes, itself immortal made.

But changed the scene, and candour bids avow
Of praise like this the stage unworthy now.
The voice of reason bids us to deplore
These scenes of beauty, now, alas, no more;
These varied charms that once so fair were spread,
Like to their natal age, are past and fled—
The sigh of recollection only cheers
The present hour, where faintly but appears
The unrivalled lustre of those happy days
That saw the drama worthy virtue's praise.
Degen'rate themes employ the actor's powers,
Men, more degen'rate, spend the careless hours,
Not with the charms the muses can bestow,
But all untouch'd feels not their nature glow
To own that charm, which still more bright appears,
Whose power confest is own'd in hallow'd tears.
When woe majestic strides before the eyes,
Looks calmly on, nor deigns to sympathize;
And when in fairest forms of deep distress,
Fair virtue weeps, with not a friend to bless,
Who coldly marks the all-impressive scene
With heart untouch'd, and cold unalter'd mein,
But gladly turns to hail the noisy pow'r
Where monstrous folly rules the idle hour.

In bygone days when Garrick dar'd reform,
Like sunbeams bursting thro' the rolling storm,
Each charm was then with double splendor grac'd,
And many a hue of darkest shade efface'd;
Then was the stage delighted to proclaim
The unrivall'd glories of great Shakspeare's name,
And feeling's glow, with passion's touch combin'd
To pay just tribute to his mighty mind.
Awhile, this change from darkness thus to light,
By contrast render'd more supremely bright,
Awaked the stage its powerful art to try,
To mend the manners as they glided by.
Thus taste reform'd resum'd its ancient sway,
And nature welcom'd her returning ray,
While o'er the mind its kindling light was shed
To raise the genius where ambition led.

Improvement marcheth hand in hand with time,
And spreads its influence thro' each varying clime,
But oh! how long before we joy to view
Improvement's halo circle round thee too;
To thee O, stage, so sings the moral song,
Do all those pleasing duties most belong—
Thine is the task, with all-instructive art,
T' exalt each feeling, and improve the heart;
To hold fair nature's mirror up to view,
Paint ev'ry virtue, ev'ry passion true;
Excite to virtuous deeds the youthful mind,
And prove the great instructor of mankind!

D.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TO —— ——

Search justly your heart, and O soon will you find,
That you well may be covered with shame;
Remember the youth who has always prov'd kind,
While you most unjustly have now changed your mind,
Tho' he vows to be ever the same.

THE EVENING HOUR.

This is the hour when memory wakes
Visions of joy, that could not last;
This is the hour when fancy takes
A survey of the past:—

She brings before the pensive mind
The hallow'd scenes of earlier years;
And friends who long have been consign'd
To silence and to tears!

The *few* we lik'd—the *one* we lov'd—
A sacred band, come stealing on!
And many a form far hence remov'd
And many a pleasure gone!

Friendships that now in death are hush'd
And *young Affection's* broken chain;
And hopes that fate too quickly crush'd,
In memory bloom again!

Few watch the fading gleams of day,
But muse on hopes, as quickly flown,
Tint after tint, they died away
Till all at last were gone!

This is the hour, when fancy wreathes
Her spells round joys that could not last;
This is the hour, when memory breathes
A sigh to pleasure past!

NIGHT.

'Tis Night—and nature sinks to sleep;
Ten thousand stars their vigils keep;
The sober suited moon on high
Irradiates the azure sky;
Ten thousand beauties deck the ground,
And zephyrs breathe perfumes around.

Ah! if he can, ye feeling tell
What raptures sweet invest the spell,
Where spheres o'er spheres sublimely shine,
And move in harmony divine;
And as they move, though silent, cry
"There is a God," who rules on high.

MILITIA EXEMPTIONS.

It has been asserted that the militia system is inefficient, and not calculated to answer the purpose intended. That it does not give a knowledge of the science of war. If this be the fact, which is the opinion of military men, then it follows *that* system ought to be abolished. To draw the active, laboring class of the community together, without a valuable object, is an absolute waste of time and labor, and consequently so much struck off from the wealth of the nation.

But this objection serious as it is, is said to be small when compared to the injury done to the public morals.—That very class who are most susceptible of what may be called social vices, (if the term may be allowed at all) are thrown together under all the circumstances which conspire to produce intemperance, excess, &c. &c. Thus the muster field has long been remarkable, for sowing the seeds of intemperance and riot, and nurturing them to maturity. Many unhappy victims of intemperance, but who were once promising, may trace the ruin of themselves, their fortunes, and their families, to these periodical meetings for parade.

Those who attend these places, well know the force of this objection. They know that intoxication, quarrelling, fighting, and sometimes murder* itself are the fruits of these musters. And if the militia system answers no valuable purpose, even in the estimation of military men, it becomes a very serious question why it should be continued. It hazards, and frequently destroys, the virtue, happiness, and fairest prospects of a very valuable class of our citizens: the active, interesting young men.—This alone is a weighty consideration, but it is not all: for it leads to direct, and sometimes severe persecution, on account of conscience.

Having thus briefly touched on this head, I will leave it for the present, and proceed to notice an objection that is frequently made to exemption, by those who believe in the lawfulness of war.

They say that it is unfair for one portion of the citizens to be exposed to the danger, &c. of defending their country, while others, who are equally protected, are exempted.

This is, perhaps, the only objection that can be made to indulging those who claim an exemption on account of their religious principles. And though this objection is removed when it is proved that the case in question, is purely conscientious, as it is so generally admitted that the liberty of conscience ought not to be cancelled, abridged, or modified under any pretext whatever: yet that we may leave no part of the objections unnoticed, we will examine it on their own grounds.

What is it that constitutes the obligation on us to bear arms, or any of the burdens consequent on *war?* We ask no protection from the sword. We have no objects to be accomplished by it. We deny the utility, as well as the lawfulness of war. And by what principle are we bound to co-operate in it? If others who think differently from us, believe war to be lawful for them; if they have views to accomplish by it—any valuable objects to obtain or secure by such measures—the whole project is theirs, and of course they have none to look to but themselves.

If it be said that we enjoy the benefits of civil government, and are bound to support it—we answer that we *do.* We support all the different branches of civil government. We pay the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judiciary officers of government. Thus if we receive the benefits of the laws, we pay all those who are concerned in making and executing them. And thus the accompt is fairly balanced. We pay for roads, bridges, and public buildings.—We pay for the support of the poor, and we leave none of our poor to the rest of the community to support. And we contribute, by our industry, enterprise and skill, to the wealth of the nation, and we feel ourselves bound to fulfil all the social duties in the circles in which we are placed.

Thus we conceive we are not *debtors* to the rest of the community, on the score of reciprocal benefits: we wish no man to bear arms for *us*, and if they do it for themselves, they have no reason to complain if we do not join with them in it. And for all the benefits of *civil* government, we pay a little more than our fair proportion, and of course leave the state just so much in debt to *us*.

But if it be said that man, on entering into a state of society, is bound to the community of which he is a member, and subject to the government of which he is himself an integral part, we are at once led into an inquiry into the powers which man can rightfully surrender to government, and consequently into those which the majority can properly exercise.

It is true that one must surrender a portion of natural rights and privileges, on entering into a state of society, and erecting a form of government. But government consists of delegated and limited powers. And the control of conscience never was included in these. The reasons which justify a surrender of natural right, do not apply in the case of the rights of conscience. For all those rights and privileges I surrender to civil government, I am amply compensated in the benefits I derive from that government. In fact, as the rights thus surrendered would not be valuable to me in a state of nature, I derive a benefit for what has cost me nothing. But if I surrender the liberty of serving God, according to that understanding *He* is pleased to give me, what possible equivalent can the government, or the world afford me? For "what will it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

It is impossible that it should ever be necessary to surrender to government the control of conscience, for none of the legitimate objects of government could be effected by it. Human happiness never called for such a surrender—Nay, it would be treason against the sovereignty of Heaven, for "Conscience belongs to God." It is his peculiar prerogative, and to him alone it belongs to rule and govern there. If government, therefore, departing from the ground it should properly occupy, calls for such a surrender, it demands what never was submitted to my discretion. It was given me as the guide and rule of my life—not to be subject, in any degree, to my control—and I cannot transfer to others a power I do not possess myself.

But government is derived from the people: consists of powers originally theirs, and brought into common stock for the benefit of the whole. It was not on the principle of setting up "human beings like ourselves," invested with the right of *property* in the great mass of the people. No. The laws are administered for *our* benefit, and the public officers are *our servants*. So familiar is this idea in the United States that we are under no apprehension of giving offence, if we say the President, the Governor, the Legislator, and the Judge, are our servants. We support them in the discharge of their *duties to us.* Thus we are bound to them—and thus they are bound to us. But if they assume to themselves, powers which were not surrendered—powers which no man ever ought to surrender—Do they then occupy the station of servants? or do they assume a character which is foreign to the genius of our country?

But the constitution of our country is clear on the subject. Government has no right to interfere with conscience, or religious duties, UNDER ANY PRETENCE WHATEVER. Then my being in a state of society, and constituting a part of a community, brings me under no such obligations as were assumed in the objection.

There is no obligation, on the principle of common justice, between man and man, because it is an object to which I do not assent; I have no desire to have it entered into. And the claim on my person and property, on the score of the social *compact*, equally fails, because it assumes what never entered into that compact. My objection being founded on conscientious scruple, the social compact, far from violating that scruple or compelling me to do it, absolutely guarantees its free exercise and enjoyment.

Let those whose duty it is to guard the rights and happiness of the people, look into this subject. Let them bring their opinions on it to the test of the fundamental principles of civil government, and the Divine rule of doing to others as they would that others should do to them. Let them consider whether the laws of God, and human requisitions should ever come in conflict? And finally, whether obedience to the former should be punishable as high crimes and misdemeanors?

Militia laws have received legislative attention from time immemorial down to the present day. With all the experience of past ages,—with all the wisdom of the greatest statesmen and military officers that have ever figured in the world, they have not yet reached that point of perfection which is attainable in the ordinary concerns of life. Session after session, the subject has been discussed, and one experiment after another tried, and all to no purpose.—The subject, embracing an erroneous principle within itself, will forever be a source of perplexity and difficulty, and after all, will end in disappointment. But this is not all.

The property of the peaceable citizens of this country is seized and sold at most extraordinary sacrifices. Officers are empowered to commit enormous abuses, the state is not benefitted by the sales, or rather sacrifices of property—but the fundamental principles of civil and religious society are trampled under foot in the proceedings.—*Moral Advocate.*

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* Such events have taken place, within two years, in more than one of the neighbouring States.

THE QUAKERS.—George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, was in the habit of attending public worship at the established Church.—When the preacher uttered sentiments of which he disapproved, he would most solemnly put on his broad brimmed hat, and take it off again when a more welcome strain of doctrine occurred. If he had sat long with his hat on, and the ill sounding propositions or fulminations continued, he would rise slowly, and silently walk out. Thus it appears that it was for purposes of habitual protest that the Quakers first learned to sit in places of worship with their hats on.

JOHN HANCOCK.

During the seige at Boston, Gen. Washington consulted Congress upon the propriety of bombarding the town of Boston. Mr Hancock was then President of Congress. After Gen. Washington's letter was read, a solemn silence ensued. This was broken by a member making a motion that the house should resolve itself into a committee of the whole in order that Mr. Hancock might give his opinion upon the important subject, as he was deeply interested from having all his estate at Boston. After he left the chair, he addressed the chairman of the committee of the whole in the following words—"It is true, Sir, nearly all the property I have in the world is in houses and other real estate in the town of Boston; but if the expulsion of the British army from it, and the liberties of our country require their being burnt, to ashes—*issue the order for that purpose immediately.*"

POVERTY.

There is no kind of poverty more distressing than that which sometimes overtakes people of rank, or those who conceive themselves obliged to maintain the appearance of high standing in the community, without the means of supporting such standing. *A poor Gentleman* is, therefore, commonly a more distressed person than an *acknowledged beggar.*

Women are the only beings who have not been degraded by slavery. In bondage, they are not sordid; under persecution, they are still generous; they preserve their faith to the faithless; they employ kindness to soften the cruel; in suffering, they lose not benevolence; in the most afflictive trials, they possess magnanimity; their love of glory is founded on sympathy; excluded from power, privilege and distinction, they have enthusiasm for every great design, for every splendid achievement; their affections are purified from selfishness; they rejoice in diffusing joy, and are grateful for blessings in which they are not allowed to participate.

Remarkable instance of Female Delicacy in an early period of society—related by Herodotus.

Candaulus king of Lydia, was so much enamoured of his wife, that his vanity could not be satisfied while her beauties were revealed to him alone.—Among the courtiers of Candaulus, was one of the name of Gyges, to whom he was attached, and in whom he placed the most unlimited confidence.—In one of their private conversations, boasting, as usual, of the beauty of his wife, the king contended that Gyges could not have an adequate idea of her charms while so many of them were concealed by the incumbrances of dress; and to convince him of the truth of what he asserted, insisted that he should have occular demonstration, by concealing himself in her chamber, when she undressed and went to bed—It was in vain that Gyges remonstrated against the indiscretion of his master; in vain he laid before him the probability of a discovery, and the sanctity and veneration in which female modesty should be held; the king remained inexorable, and Gyges reluctantly consented.—This highly favored courtier was conducted to the chamber of his royal mistress, and from his place of concealment, contemplated her exposed beauties. In retiring, however, he did not escape the notice of the queen, who immediately suspected the contrivance to originate with her husband, but neither gave the alarm nor discovered her indignation, by any token whatever:—The following day, Gyges received a message to attend the queen, and unsuspecting what was to be the nature of the conference, immediately obeyed. The queen briefly explained the reasons why she commanded his attendance, and concluded with offering him a choice, either to kill the king her husband, and to possess her and the empire, or to die himself; 'The man, said she, who betrayed and exposed me, must be sacrificed, or you who have been the witness of my dishonor, must die.' Astonished and confounded at the boldness of the proposal, Gyges attempted by every possible means to pacify the anger of the princess; but her plan was too deeply founded to be shaken by the rhetoric of the courtier. She gave him, in fine, to understand, that his refusal was in vain; and that if he persisted, he must not hope to escape. The virtue of Gyges yielded to the plea of self preservation; he murdered his master, and usurped his empire and queen.

When one's self, is on the brink of eternity and of final judgment, how poor, how weak, how wicked, must appear all earthly enmities!

All trials of temper are salutary, and as this world is a state of probation, and the little daily trials of life are, perhaps, more difficult to be borne than great and unusual ones, I cannot allow myself to think any dispensation otherwise than a kind one, which calls into use those serviceable and Christian virtues, patience and forbearance.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE.

ETYMOLOGY.

When Whig and Tory rage was high,
A period known in English story;
The Whigs employed a trusty spy,
To find that being called a *Tory.*

He took his station, day by day,
Until his very locks grew hoary;
And hence his station, grand-dames say,
Is called still—observe a *tory.*

IMPROMPTU.

M'Duffie and Cumming a long time contended,
And each a bad cause, more badly defended;
The friends and the foes looked on in amaze,
And said this combustion will end in a blaze;
But they soon saw their error—the speech they revoke,
And say they were mistaken,—*it all ends in smoke.*

RECEIPT FOR A FASHIONABLE ROUTE.

Take all the ladies and gentlemen you can get, place them in a room with a slow fire, stir them well; have ready a piano forte, a harp, a handful of books, or prints, put them in from time to time; when the mixture begins to settle, sweeten with politeness or wit, if you have it, if not flattery will do as well, and is very cheap.—When all have stewed together for two or three hours, put in one or two turkeys, some tongues, sliced beef or ham, tarts, cakes, and sweetmeats, and some bottles of wine; the more you put in the better, and more substantial your route will be.—NB. Fill your room quite full, and let the scum run off itself.

A person enquired of Lycurgus, the Spartan lawgiver, why he had, by law, forbidden women on their marriage to have any dowry—'that,' says he, 'none on account of poverty may be left unmarried, nor any sought on account of wealth: but that every man regarding the good accomplishments of a lady, make his selection only from virtue.'

A clergyman espied in a poor laborer's garden ten bee-hives; tenacious of his tythes, he exclaimed, "John so you have got ten bee-hives, one I claim as rector of the parish, see you bring it to my house." The man shortly after took it, and, on his arrival at the rector's, was ordered to carry it into the garden: "No," says he, "where's master?" On being shewn into the parlor, where the Reverend Divine sat, "here," said he, "I've brought your bees, but the hive's mine, for d—n me but I gave two pence for it." He then shook out the bees, combs, &c. from the hive, and carried it off with him; and left the parson to make the best he could of the industrious and enraged insects.

An astonishing surgical operation was lately performed with success in the hospital of St. Louis, at Paris. A peasant of the neighbourhood of La Fere was persuaded that about five years ago he had swallowed with his food some reptile, which, in an inexplicable manner, still lived, as he affirmed, in his stomach. The physicians employed various prescriptions without effect. Tortured by excruciating pains, the unhappy man resolved to go to Paris to be opened; which operation was in fact performed by making an incision just below the region of the heart, when it was ascertained that his conjecture was well founded. As soon as the animal perceived more air than it was accustomed to, it showed itself at the end of the incision, but immediately drew back; when one of the assistants put his finger into the wound and drew out a snake two and a half feet in length, and eighteen lines in circumference. It lived sixty hours. The patient felt great relief, and is in a situation which gives no reason to apprehend any bad consequences.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE ITINERANT—No. X.

"A thing of shreds and patches."

WAR.—There is a strange idea prevails in the world that *Wars* are necessary at the return of different periods in the age of a nation; and on this principle, there are those who justify a pleasing anticipation of this *most capital of all misfortunes.* It will, however, be generally found on examination, that this *insensibility* to the *misery* of our species, arises from an unprincipled love of *gain;* for, what are wars in general, but *robbery* and *murder* on an extensive plan! The two principal inducements to all the wars which have deluged the world in blood, have been *avarice* and *ambition.* The first has given rise to predatory excursions, and extending the limits of particular states and kingdoms: The latter has led to that species of war, which, while it diverted the attention of the people from contemplating their domestic misery, enabled the tyrants of the earth to rivet the chains of slavery, and extend the limits of their despotism. Hence, *wars* however successful, and however advantageous to individuals, are always a losing business to the people. Happy and free must that country be whose policy is of a pacific nature.

WIT.—A gentleman being asked to make a *pun,* requested to know on what subject. 'The candle,' said a lady present. 'What, madam,' said he, 'do you wish to make *light* of my puns?'

MERIT.—A man of brilliant talents combatting the storms of adversity and misfortune, is like the sun behind a cloud; hid, but not impaired, obscured, not forever, but only for a time; to shine with greater splendour when those storms are over, like the sun when the clouds have passed away.

WOMAN.—Were it not for woman, our infancy would be without succour, our age without relief, and our manhood without enjoyment.

CHARITY.—Liberality does not consist so much in giving a great deal as in giving timely.

AN UNLUCKY MISTAKE.—At a late Court of Quarter Sessions held at Norristown, six men were tried for a violent assault on two others—The prosecuting attorney described in the most energetic language, the enormity of the offence—Among other elucidations he declared "that the assault was made with clubs, stones, and other missiles, and that even a pistol was presented, and snapped at one of the plaintiffs, which however, UNLUCKILY, did not go off."

TEMPER.—If we consider how much the comfort or the uneasiness of all around us depends on the state of our temper, we would surely endeavour to render it sweet and accommodating.

CONUNDRUM.—A carpenter being asked why *old age* was like a nail well driven into an oak post? replied, 'because it is *in-firm.*'

P. ANCORA,

HAS to congratulate his numerous Patrons on the very extraordinary progress of his pupils, proving to a demonstration the complete success of his peculiar mode of instruction in those indispensable branches of polite education, Drawing and Painting. He will produce from his pupils many instances of improvement from three months' tuition that will challenge competition with any others, taught by the usual method in twelve months; and when the extreme lowness of his terms is taken into consideration, he confidently anticipates a still further extension of public patronage. He begs to state he is now forming his winter classes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and requests an early application, as, after the classes are filled, he will be unable to extend his instructions.

Academy, 145 Pine st. above Fifth.
sept. 21—tf

Tooth Ache Cured.

Instantaneously and without pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, Dentist,
FROM LONDON,

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleansed and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER,

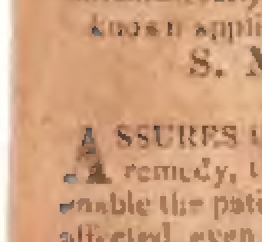
This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish, but preserves and hardens the gums—Price 50 cents.

Milford's ANODYNE DROPS for the cure of Tooth Aches—Price 50 cents. LOTION for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 163 South Fifth, near Spruce-street.

aug. 19—3m

JAMES B. WOOD,

42 SPRUCE, between Front and Second streets,
(Near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia,)



MANUFACTURES and keeps constantly on hand, the Patent Wheat Fans, and the old Dutch Fans; likewise, Fans for cleaning Coffee and Rice, and all other Grain.

CUTTING BOXES, of a superior kind, may be had as above, and others of all sorts and sizes.

FARMING UTENSILS, of every description, for sale at reasonable prices.

Orders for Shipping, or other purposes, will be supplied at the shortest notice, on moderate terms. aug 3—tf

ANDREW MOORE's

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY No. 119 North Third street, above Race street, Philadelphia, where he offers for sale, Tooth Brushes, of a superior quality. Also, Fancy and Common Brushes, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. april 6—tf

QUILL MANUFACTORY.

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 41 Chesnut, Philadelphia, has on hand and offers for sale, all kinds of Clarified Yellow and White Manufactured QUILLS from $2 50 to $25 the thousand [illegible]

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, thankful for the great encouragement he has already received, wishes a continuance of the public patronage as he has a large and general assortment of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plumb and Apricot Trees, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. JOSEPH FRENCH.

N. B. Catalogues to be had of the Subscriber,
Moorestown, N J Oct 15, 1822. (19—6m*

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of Blacksmith's and Mason's Tools, the property of a person declining business, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms, on application to JACOB S. CUNITZ, in Ann street, between Schuylkill Sixth and Seventh streets. sept 14—tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have entered into partnership under the firm of ALCORN & BROWN, at No. 13, Dock Street, where they offer for Sale a General Assortment of FINDINGS, &c. They also manufacture all kinds of Boot-trees and Lasts, or any article in the line which demands the application of their art.

HENRY ALCORN,
oct 5—tf JOSEPH BROWNE.

LEATHER STORE.

ABRAHAM WINNEMORE, at No. 53 PINE STREET, Philadelphia, has constantly on hand, an assortment of LEATHER, which he can dispose of as low, for cash or approved notes, as can be obtained in the city.

aug 5—tf

JEWELLERY, &c.

SAMUEL WITHINGTON, 119 Chesnut street, returns thanks to his friends and customers for the encouragement he has received, and informs them that they can be supplied, as usual, with Jewellery in its various branches, at wholesale, of his own manufactory, on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Ladies can be supplied, as heretofore, with ornamental hair work, in all its branches, in a private room adjoining the store. oct 5—6m*

Just Received, per Ship Moss,

AND on hand from former importations, and for sale by the Subscriber,

Emollient Vegetable	& Fancy Soaps	Rose
Sultana		Violet
Palm		Benzoin
Oriental		Lilac
Cocoanut		Bandana, &c. &c.

London Windsor Soap,
Do. Lavender Water,

Milk Roses,	Boquet Lavender,
Honey Water,	Vegetable Essence,
Extract Roses,	Pasta de Castagna,

BRUSHES and COMBS,
Of every description.
A fine Assortment of RODGERS's
PENKNIVES & SCISSORS,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Pocket Books, Morocco Work Boxes, Silver Pencil Cases & Thimbles, Velvet Purses, Purse Clasps, Cut Glass Necklace Bottles, Children's Fancy Toys, &c. &c.

THOMAS S. ANNERS,
No. 141 Chesnut street, opposite the
oct. 5—tf Philadelphia Bank.

Impediments of Speech.

W. CHAPMAN, No. 187, Pine Street, Philadelphia, having cured himself and four gentlemen, of whom he can show the most satisfactory certificates and give reference to, is desirous of extending the like benefit to all persons troubled with Stuttering or Stammering.

It is particularly requested that applications will only be made between the hours of 6 and 7 in the morning and the same hours in the evening.

All letters must be post paid. may 11—tf

PUBLIC SALES.

BY COMLY & TEVIS, Auc'rs,
No. 75 MARKET STREET.

On Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, on a credit of 60 days, for approved notes,

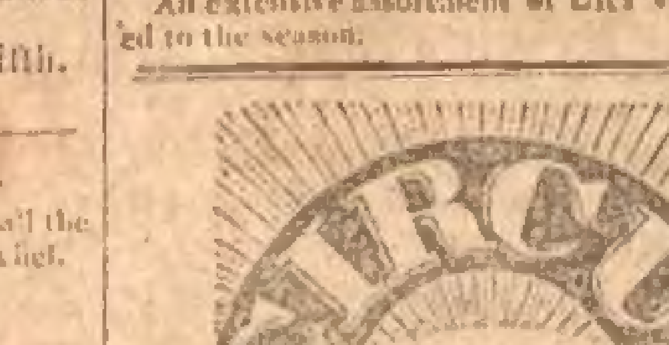
A large assortment of fresh imported and seasonable Dry Goods, in lots.

Also, an extensive variety of Domestic Goods.

DRY GOODS.

On Saturday morning next, at 9 o'clock, will be sold, on a credit,

An extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, suited to the season.



By general desire, Mr. HUNTER is re-engaged for a few nights, and will make his appearance

THIS EVENING, Nov. 2.

The evenings entertainments to consist of the following performances—

Commence with Horsemanship, by the whole Troop. Clowns, Messrs Williams and Belmont.

Third time here will be brought forward, under the direction of Mr. Parker, a new comic Ballet, called

The Irish Haymakers.

An elegant display of Slack Wire Performances by Miss Dupuce.

Still Vaulting, by the troop of flying Phenomena—Clowns, Messrs Williams and Belmont.

Horsemanship by Mr. Hunter, who for swiftness, elegance, and perfect balance, stands classed one of the first horsemen in England. He will ride his horse without saddle or bridle—the Horse in its rude state of nature, going at full speed. In his acts of horsemanship he will perform a great variety of feats of agility, never witnessed in this country, in the course of which he will leap over a surface nine feet wide, and alight on his horse while in full speed. This evening and the following nights of his performances, he will introduce a variety of wonderful feats not yet exhibited.

Hunter's Leaps, Grand Trampoline. Astonishing leaps over a number of Horses, through hoops, over garters, and lastly, through six balloons.

The performance will conclude with the Grand Melo Drama of

Tekeli; or the Siege of Montgatz.

Mr. REINAGLE'S Benefit on Tuesday next.

Doors open at 6, and performance to commence at 7 o'clock.

Boxes 50 cents; children under 10 years of age, coming with families, to the boxes 25 cents. Pit, 25 cents.

JUST PUBLISHED

BY BENNETT & WALTON, No. 37, Market street, Philadelphia: CONVERSATIONS ON ETYMOLOGY AND SYNTAX; being an Abstract of Conversations on English Grammar; to which Exercises in False Syntax are annexed; adapted to the use of families and schools. By CHARLES M INGERSOLL.

There is no other method of teaching that of which any one is ignorant, than by means of something already known.—*Dr. Johnson.*

oct 26—tf

Joseph Richards,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has recommenced the Grocery business in the store, No. 22 NORTH SECOND STREET, adjoining Christ Church, where he has now on hand and for sale, a general and well selected assortment of every article in his line, such as very superior Old Cogniac and Bordeaux Brandy, 1st and 4th proof—Holland Gin, Weesp Anchor—Jamaica Spirits—Antigua and St Croix do—L. P. Madeira Wine—Teneriffe, Lisbon, Dry and Sweet Malaga, Port and Claret do. in bottles or draft—Cherry Bounce,—with an assortment of Cordials and other Domestic Liquor—Fresh Bordeaux Sallad Oil, by the basket or bottle—Green and Black Teas, of the latest importations in market—Coffee—Brown Lump and Loaf Sugar—Boston Chocolate, No. 1—Philadelphia do—Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Allspice, Pepper and Ginger—Raisins—Powder and Shot—Honey—W. I. and Sugar House Molasses—and a variety of articles which it is unnecessary to mention. aug 10—tf

AUTHORITIES.

ALL Authorities prove that the teeth can be saved—but never unless mankind are informed. In this city it has been said that public information from the pen of the Dentist is unfashionable—*alas the poor teeth.*

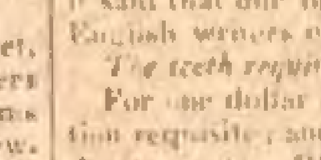
All history proves that man will hesitate, but that woman was never known to refuse her generous aid when the public welfare was in danger. Ye fair be cautious, keep this great truth in view, Public information is a friend to you.

Williams performs every operation which will save the teeth without giving pain, extracting a tooth only excepted.

The teeth are destroyed by pressure—What man can give another cause? England gives none—and it said that our most eminent dentists approve the English writers on the teeth.

The teeth require to be kept clean.

For one dollar Williams performs every operation requisite; and fixes teeth in the mouth on moderate terms. *Office No 161 Vine street, near 5th.*
oct. 19—tf B. WILLIAMS, Dentist.



OLD COLUMBIAN *COACH LINE* For NEW-YORK.

Through in Twelve Hours.

VIA Bordentown and South Amboy, and only 30 miles land carriage, over a gravel turnpike. First line leaves the upper side of Market street wharf, every morning, at 6 o'clock, and arrives in New-York by steam boat Olive Branch, at six o'clock same evening. Breakfast and dine on board. Fare only $4.

Second line leaves the same wharf every day, (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock. Take coach at Bordentown, proceed to Perry's Hotel, South Amboy, where they lodge, and from thence by steam boat to New-York, where they arrive at 10 o'clock next morning. Fare only $2 50.

This line is inferior to none between the two cities as the coaches are all new, good horses, with careful drivers. The proprietors therefore solicit a share of public patronage.

For seats apply at Yohe's Hotel, North Fourth street, C. Bailey, U. S. Mail and Citizens Coach Office, No. 30, south Third street, and at the steam boat office, No. 3. Market street.

John Bowman,
Joseph E. Fisher, } *AGENTS FOR*
Chester Bailey, Wm. Arnel & Co.
may 11—tf PROPRIETORS.

NO. 57, MARKET STREET.

Cast Steel Scythes, Sickles, &c.

THE most approved makes of Grass and Corn SCYTHES, cut and wrought NAILS, with a general assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY, for sale by the Subscriber, cheap for cash, Wholesale or Retail. THOMAS SHIPLEY.

april 27—tf

Foreign Compendium.

Among the sixty persons arrested by the Emperor of Mexico, on the 26th of August there were twelve deputies of the Cortes, and Bishop Mier, a man long distinguished by his patriotism, and his sufferings in the cause of liberty.

Mechanics—The emperor of Germany, convinced of the advantages which will result from a more profound knowledge of the theory and proper construction of water mills, has lately offered a thousand golden ducats, (about $2000) to the author, whether a native or a foreigner, who, in the course of a year, shall furnish the best work on the subject. As it is designed for the use of workmen great perspicuity will be requisite.

Two vessels arrived at Leith from the continent with apples, not being able to sell them for as much as the duty, threw them overboard and made no little sport for the multitude.

A letter dated, London Sept 8, says, "I will endeavour to send the most accurate 'life of Lord Castlereagh;' I witnessed the procession at the funeral of the late minister; there was shouting at various places, and the women waved their handkerchiefs from the windows, as it passed along, as if they were beholding a triumphant entry of a victorious chief. The numerous Irish in this city evinced their dislike of the man, whom they call "the Irish Judas." It is said, and I have no doubt of the fact, that shortly before his death, the late minister expressed much mortification at the contents of Dr. O'Meara's work, that part especially referring to the money of Napoleon.

Don Francisco Xavier Elio, engaged in the conspiracy in the citadel of Valencia, in May last, was executed on the 4th Sept.

A very melancholy disaster occurred upon the coast of Caithness, Scotland, on the 11th of September. The early part of the night being calm and serene, almost all the herring boats from Ord to Wick put out to sea. About midnight the wind shifted and blew a gale. One boat was dashed to pieces against the rocks, and four persons perished; and her boat was destroyed with all on board, including a father and two sons.

The Davis Straits fishery has been very unsuccessful, as well as disastrous to many vessels.—An arrival in England reports that seven vessels were lost, 22 beset with ice, and the remainder had come away, the fishing being considered over. The vessels reported have on an average but 4 or 5 fish each.

Lima.—An expedition of 7060 of the best troops was fitting out at Lima the beginning of June, for the purpose of proceeding against Araquipa, the only strong hold in Peru remaining in possession of the Spaniards.

By the upsetting of a stage at Black-heath Hill, 15 out of 16 passengers had some one of their limbs broken, four of them were mortally wounded. The carriage was dashed to pieces.

Bombay papers to the 27th April state, that on the 2d a fire broke out in one of the suburbs of Surat, which consumed upwards of fifteen hundred houses, with all their contents, the property of not less than 7000 of that class of the native community employed in weaving. Meetings had been held in Bombay among the various *castes,* for the purpose of raising funds to relieve the sufferers.

At Verona great preparations are making for the approaching Congress. Strangers desiring to remain at this place during its sitting, are obliged to attach themselves to one of the Ministers, or prove themselves under the special protection of one of the great powers. The Pope has provided accommodations for the *imperials* as follows: The Venetian Palace for the Emperor of Austria, the Cerelli Palace for the King of Prussia, and the Doria Palace for the Emperor of Russia.

The premises of Mr. Bayley, hat manufacturer, in Bridge street, London, are destroyed by fire. Hats to the amount of 16,000 pounds were destroyed.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—A contemporary says, "There is one way in which the approaching Congress of Sovereigns might, with great propriety, exert their authority, and that is in procuring the complete abolition of the Slave Trade, which is carried on to an immense extent under the flags of France and Spain. Indeed, it seems to us that the only effectual means by which this great evil can be suppressed, is by declaring it an act of piracy, and subjecting all who are found engaged in it to the punishment which the law of nations has awarded against that offence."

A letter from Berra, dated the 9th of March, mentions that a Hindoo widow, who was about to be sacrificed on the funeral pile of her husband, leaped out the moment the flames reached her. She would have instantly been cut to pieces by the Hindoos, had not the English protected her.

PREFACE TO INGERSOLL's GRAMMER.

1. The suggestions of many respectable teachers who use "Conversations on English Grammar," have induced the author to prepare this ABSTRACT for the use of young learners, both in families and schools. It contains matter sufficient to give the pupil a good knowledge of Etymology and Syntax; and the arrangement and explanations of the subject, are such as will, with a few weeks' application, enable him to parse the English language with accuracy and despatch.

Parents, even those who have but a slender knowledge of English Grammar themselves, may, by using this book, or the larger editions of the same work, teach their children successfully, and with little labour to themselves or their pupils. Of this, it is believed, that any one who will take the trouble to read *one conversation,* and examine the arrangement of the subject-matter, will be convinced.

2. *It is the plan of this work,* to unfold to the learner's view, in his progress from the simplest elements to the most complicated connexions, only such parts of the subject as he is prepared fully to comprehend; then to impress them thoroughly in his memory, by presenting parsing exercises, annexed to each conversation, composed exclusively of the materials previously explained; and to combine in each successive exercise, all the principles presented in those which precede. Thus, at every step, what is *new,* is associated with what is *known;* and what is *known,* becomes more familiar by repetition.

In conformity to this plan, the verb is parsed, for a considerable time, without regard to the moods and tenses; the explanation of these being deferred, till the nature and character of this part of speech, are well understood. The explanations of the *passive* and *neuter* verbs are also deferred, till the *active* verb, and all the moods and tenses are thoroughly known.

3. *The Questions in Exercising and Parsing,* annexed to each conversation, are, word for word, the same that are used in the entire work, and in the Abridgment.

The conversations are also numbered to correspond to those in the larger editions; (No. III. being set over the *first* conversation in this Abstract, because this is the *third* in the larger editions, the first two, treating of Orthography, being excluded;) so that the three sizes may be used in the same class without confusion or inconvenience, if the *conversation* be referred to instead of the *page.*

4. One word, as to the *manner of teaching* with this book.

The pupil's business will not be to commit to memory, and recite verbatim, any particular portion of a conversation; but to read the *whole* conversation carefully, till he can answer the questions, and parse the exercises; and, when he can do this, he will necessarily, not only have committed to memory all the rules and definitions, but he will understand their application.

No child should commence the study of grammar, till he is sufficiently matured, and advanced in his general knowledge of words, to comprehend what is written in these conversations. Many will be able to do this at seven years of age; but more, not till a later period. But whatever may be the age of the learner, the time spent in committing definitions and rules of grammar, before he is sufficiently improved to understand these simple conversations, and apply the principles and rules *explained* in them, in parsing the lessons annexed, will be *worse than lost;* for the subject cannot be presented to him in any form which will enable him to comprehend it at all, if he cannot understand it as it is here treated; and to compel him to study what his years, experience, and general acquirements have not prepared him to understand, is not only *not to improve him,* but to do him a positive injury.

Philadelphia, Sept 1822.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors—Among the various institutions which are daily springing up in our country, for the propagation of the gospel, there is none of more importance (to our youth in particular,) than societies for opening to our view, the hidden mysteries of Omnipotence, for enlightening our dark souls with an understanding to comprehend the numerous and difficult passages of scripture—A Bible Class, composed of young men, has been established for some time in this city, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Allen, the object of which is to explain the scriptures, and to which our youth are most respectfully invited. The young Ladies Class is numerously attended, and why is it that our young men are so backward? is not their eternal welfare at stake? is the salvation of their souls of no importance? do they comprehend the mysteries of God—why is it that our youth are so careless? It is because the world laughs at any thing like religion; it is because of the scorn with which the foolish treat them. Listen then, O young man, and reflect, which is of the most importance to regard, the scorn and derision of men, or the wrathful indignation of an offended God.

Objections have been made to Bible Classes generally, upon the ground that the members are unwilling to give their answers and receive their questions *out* in the room; but here that objection is done away with, as questions *in writing are given* one evening, to which answers *also in writing,* are brought at the next meeting; these answers are then lectured upon, so that *no one* knows what answer or what question *another has.*

A Class of this kind has long been wanting, and we feel ourselves highly indebted to the Rev. Mr. Allen, for his indefatigable zeal in the service of his Divine Master, for endeavouring to bring our youth from the paths of wickedness and vice to those of religion and virtue.

The Class hold their meeting every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Vaupell's School Room, in Hanstead Court, in Fourth between Market and Chesnut streets, and is open to every person.

CIVIS.

The Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, November 2, 1822.

Our readers will observe in our first page a well written essay on the present Militia System, by a member of the Society of Friends. A system, which, in our opinion, operates as injuriously, and is attended with as little benefit to all classes of the community as any law now in existence in this state. The evils attending it are perspicuously pointed out, in the essay. The injury done to the morals and health of those who turn out in the militia muster, by intemperance and riot, is manifest—the waste of time and money considerable.—The fines of those who do not choose to join in the disgraceful scene, and the *plunder* wrested from those who abstain from it from conscientious motives, reach not their destined port; but are swallowed up by extortioners who revel on the distresses of the people. The commonwealth derives no advantage from the advancement of the militia in tactics, because there can be no improvement from the one ridiculous farce that takes place in a year—and the treasury derives none from the sacrifices of the "delinquents." We therefore sincerely trust that the legislatures of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, at least, will see, at this enlightened period, the policy, as well as the justice, of removing this odious burden from the shoulders of the people.

The "Salem Messenger" of the 23d ult. contains an attack on us, so childish in its nature as scarcely to deserve refutation, only that we wish to shew our respect for its modest and intelligent editor, by noticing it. He charges us with claiming the originality of the story of "The Toll-Gatherer's Daughter," which had previously appeared in that and other papers. If he had scrutinized it a little more closely, he might have observed that it was stated at the head to be "Extracted from the *Literary Journal.*" The article in question was handed to us in manuscript, with a request to insert it, which we did, but *not* for the purpose of intentionally defrauding the Salem Messenger of any of its well earned reputation.

It is true, there have been productions imposed upon us as original which we afterwards ascertained were not so, but we deny that we ever inserted articles as original, which were not such, knowingly: therefore, the ridiculous story of Neighbor Brooks's friend, "the printer from Philadelphia," is *not true.* We are not aware of having merited the particular hostility that the Messenger has, at times, displayed—on our part, we feel perfect good will towards it: so much so, that we can say in the benevolent language of my Uncle Toby to the fly "*Get thee gone!—there is room enough in the world for thee and for me.*"

DEATHS.—The number of deaths in this city, last week, amounted to 78—among which were [illegible] cases of bilious fever, and 15 from the Alms-house besides 7 people of colour.

In New-York, the City Inspector reports the death of 56 persons, during the week ending on Saturday last—of which 6 died of yellow fever. Twenty-three new cases were reported in the same time.

The deaths in Baltimore, were 77—of which number 25 died of the Bilious Fever.

The Directors of the Bank of North America have elected Henry Hollingsworth, Cashier of that institution, in place of Henry Drinker, deceased.

The Lancaster Journal announces the speedy publication of the life of the celebrated Mrs. Ann Carson, so intimately connected with the fate of the late unfortunate Lieut. Richard Smith, with anecdotes of various persons now living, and a circumstantial account of the conspiracy against the late governor, Simon Snyder, and her sufferings in the different prisons of Pennsylvania, written by herself.

"THE TAILORS DONE OVER."

Under this head the New-York Commercial Advertiser gives the annexed paragraph:

"The male fraternity at Philadelphia, yclept *Taylors,* having recently most ungallantly insisted that their employers should raise their wages, and dismiss from their service all the poor widows and other industrious females who were in the practice of working for them; the latter, encouraged by a large majority of the citizens of Philadelphia, have resolved to open shop for the purpose of furnishing clothing, and no doubt is entertained that they will meet with ample support.—They have our best wishes for their prosperity."

DARING ROBBERY.—On Thursday evening about 8 o'clock, a most daring Robbery was committed at the house occupied by Mrs. Livingston, in Market street, three doors above Tenth. The front door on Market-street being open, two men and two women walked boldly in, securing the door behind them, went directly up stairs, while the family were sitting in a back room—pressed [illegible] and Mrs. Livingston and a servant girl back to back with silk handkerchiefs they brought with them, and tied the arms of Mrs. Livingston's daughter behind her, and while one villain stood guard over them with a horseman's pistol, the other men and women broke open trunks, bureaus, &c. and ransacked the house.—After tarrying about half an hour and using threats to extort money and valuables, the Robbers secured the family in a back room and departed, taking with them a variety of property, among which was a gold watch, encircled by [illegible] of diamonds—a first quality feather bed with check cover to it, a rich damask bed quilt—a female work bag containing papers and other articles—a purple velvet reticule with gilt clasp—a watch chain with keys, and a variety of jewellery—[illegible] other articles, and the keys from the doors. The Robbers were all white persons—the men are middle aged and of a middle size, one of them had a blue short jacket with three rows of small buttons. The men are described as rough looking—the women were disguised and had their faces muffled, but there is no doubt they were well acquainted with the house, and acted as guides. Information has been given to the Police, and we hope for the credit of our city, that so daring a robbery committed in a populous part of the town so early in the evening, when the moon shone bright as day, will not go unpunished.—Prompt measures should be taken to secure the villains, in order that females may feel themselves secure when dwelling alone.

CAPTURE OF PIRATES.

CHARLESTON, Oct 21.—By the schr Comet, Capt. Campbell, in seven days from Havana, we learn the following particulars: That the U. S. ship of war *Peacock,* Capt. Cassin, fell in, about the 1st of October, off the Bay of Honda, with six piratical schooners, in the very act of an engagement with H. B. M. schooner Speedwell, Lieut. Geary. The Speedwell was on shore, the number of the enemy were too strong for her, and she would inevitably have been captured had not the Peacock come so timely to her assistance. The Peacock succeeded in capturing four of these schooners, and twenty three men, the other two schooners were run on shore and burnt by the pirates themselves.

One of the Peacock's prizes was carried into Havana, and was immediately recognized there as belonging to a respectable merchant, previous to her metamorphosis into a pirate. She was claimed by the owner.

The other three schooners were sent into New Orleans, with the twenty three pirates, where, through the justice of Heaven, they will receive their due reward for labors past—if not for their deeds on earth, at least for their deeds on water.

Capt. Campbell learnt at Havana, (October 12) that an embargo had been laid at Porto Rico upon all American vessels, in consequence of the capture of the Palmyra, alias Panchita.—*City Gaz.*

Gratitude of the Pirates.—These high-sea robbers appear to be as destitute of gratitude as of humanity. The ship Sybil, from Liverpool, on her passage to Charleston, lately observed a brig in distress, which she bore away for, intending to afford her relief. On coming up to the brig, she proved to be a pirate, who, in return for the intended kindness of the captain of the Sybil, treated him and his crew most inhumanly; robbed the vessel of poultry, stores and clothing, and threatened them with violence if they resisted. After detaining the Sybil for three hours, and searching her all over, the pirate proceeded to the eastward.

Shipwreck.—A ship has been wrecked on Long Island, opposite Babylon, and several souls on board lost. She went on shore on Fire Island on Sunday night in the gale. Ten bodies were washed on shore and buried, one female was seen in the surf but could not be obtained. There is no possibility of obtaining the name of the ship—she was laden with *coal and crates,* which leads us to believe that she was from Liverpool; a log book was found of the *Criterion,* of 1820, but that ship is now in port. Several letters have been found; the bodies buried are all men, and one which appeared to be the captain. She was cut all down to the timbers. The ship Savannah, from Liverpool, was spoken on Sunday last by the British ship James, arrived on Wednesday. The copper on the wreck was old. We shall have particulars this day. [N. Y. Ad. &c.

Domestic Compendium.

Henry Shovel, a laboring man, aged about 40 years, a native of Belleville, N. J. who had resided with his family in the city of New-York, fell down on Thursday morning, while proceeding to his work and instantly expired.

Sergeant M'Causland, of the Marine Corps, charged with the murder of Hinds a private soldier in the same Corps, has been tried at Washington, and acquitted. Upon evidence it appeared that he died of apoplexy.

On the 3d inst. there was a report at St. Johns, Porto Rico, that a U. S. schooner had sunk one of the piraticals from that place, and killed and drowned every soul on board, which caused so great an excitement against Americans, that it was dangerous for them to go about the city.

A fire broke out at Washington, N. C. on the 17th of October, between two and three o'clock in the morning, in a house occupied by Mr. Robbins, hatter. In its progress it entirely consumed twelve stores and dwelling houses, and was arrested when at one house above the Post Office.

At the Brighton (Mass.) exhibition, a straw hat was shown, manufactured in Vermont, and thought to be finer than any ever imported. It was sold for *eighty dollars*.

In 1710, the first post-office was established in America, and the Society of Friends built a meeting-house in Boston.

Caution.—A young child at Harrisburg died last week in consequence of eating the fungus resembling the mushroon, which is known to be poisonous. The whole family were dangerously ill, but have since recovered.

Canal Navigation.—The Great Western Canal, (says the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser,) is now completed from Rochester to the Little Falls, and packet boats run daily between those places, a distance of 170 miles.

Squirrel Hunt. Two parties lately sallied out to hunt down the squirrels in the south part of Milton and west part of Ballston, in New-York, when on returning from the field of battle, it was found that they had killed 3288 of these destructive animals.

The ship Gen. Carrington, arrived at Savannah, from Providence, on the 13th ult. had one of her crew dead, and another dangerously ill, in consequence of the noxious effluvia arising from the decomposition of a quantity of cabbages, which had been shipped as part of the cargo.

The crops of wheat in North Carolina, and East Tennessee, are very indifferent this season.

A Woollen Manufactory at New-Hartford, in Oneida county, N. Y. was destroyed by fire, last week—loss estimated at $20,000.

Prodigious Pear.—We are told by the New England Farmer, that a pear grew this season in the garden of Jonathan Edmonds of Framingham, which weighed *thirty four ounces.*

A mine of Stone Coal, has recently been discovered on the premises of Judge Pettibone, at St. Charles, Missouri. The coal is of a superior quality, and the mine is supposed to be inexhaustible.

Indications of Winter.—There was a sharp frost at Washington city, on Friday week, which covered the ponds in the neighborhood with a thin coat of ice; and on the preceding Thursday, the snow fell to the depth of twelve inches on the north road thirty miles from Utica, N. Y.

Mediterranean Squadron.—The last advices from Malaga, state that the U. S. ships Constitution and Ontario were off Gibraltar, on the 3d September. They had been at Mahon, removing the naval stores at that depot, the privilege of deposit having been withdrawn by the Spanish government.

As a proof of the utter desolation which prevailed in the infected district, the N. Y. Statesman mentions that beans have been plucked from vines growing in Liberty street, and muskmellons, from two to three inches long from vines which grew in Greenwich street! They are the product of seed thrown out by the inhabitants before they were driven thence by the pestilence, and which took root in the scanty soil between the paving stones.

The grand jury of the city of New-York, after examining the debtors' apartment on the 17th ult. reported that only ten persons were confined there for debt.

At the present term of the U. S. Circuit Court, held in Boston, no cause whatever came before the Grand Jury, a circumstance which Mr. Blake, (U. S. Attorney) observed had not occurred for 21 years.

New-Orleans was founded by France in 1717. A noted pirate, Samuel Bellamy, was shipwrecked the same year with his fleet, on Cape Cod. More than 100 dead bodies were found on the shore. Six of the pirates who survived the wreck, were tried by a special Court of Admiralty, found guilty, and executed at Boston.

At a joint meeting of the legislature of New Jersey, held on the 25th, Isaac H. Williamson, Esq was re-elected Governor; Theodore Frelinghuysen, Esq. Attorney General, and Zachariah Rossell, Esq. clerk of the Supreme Court.

Great Race.—A letter from a gentleman in Petersburg, (Vir.) states that Mr. Harrison, the owner of Sir Charles, had arrived in that town on his way to Washington, for the purpose of depositing the stakes, and making good his challenge to the owner of the celebrated northern racer Eclipse. If no accident occurs therefore, this interesting match to the sporting world will be run on the Washington course in two or three weeks.

Captain Banks of the schr. Pilot, arrived at Norfolk, confirms the accounts heretofore received of the capture of five piratical vessels, by the U. S. ship Peacock. They were captured off Cape Antonio; the crews were driven on shore, and followed into the woods, where between twenty and thirty of the men were made prisoners.

On the 14th inst. the Peacock was lying off Havana, having just returned from convoying a fleet of American and French vessels. The officers and crew of the Peacock were very healthy.

Grand Agricultural Speculation.—It is stated as a fact in the Poughkeepsie Journal, that A. S. Pell, Esq. of Hyde Park, N. Y. has growing on his farm upwards of *sixty thousand apple trees,* nearly fit to set out. He intends to transplant the trees to about seven hundred acres of rich land in Ulster county, and to raise the fruit, which is chiefly of the kind called the Newton Pippin, for exportation.

The popular American novel, the Spy, translated into French by the translator of the Waverly novels, is announced for sale in Paris, accompanied by a brief notice, intimating that it is supposed to be written by Miss Wright.

Another Honor to American Literature.—It appears by a late number of the Hamburgh Correspondenten, that the dramatic poem of ODOFRIEDE, THE OUTCAST, written by S. B. H. JUDAH, Esq. has been translated into the German language.

Accident.—A man and a boy were killed in North Huntingdon township, Pa. on the 17th inst. by a prop giving way while they were digging a hole to raise the beam of a cider press.

Execution.—The unfortunate John Lechler was executed on Friday week, on the commons, west of the city of Lancaster, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M.

Naval.—The workmen are busily engaged at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, in raising the frame of a line of battle ship, which will be built in the new ship house recently erected on the scite at the northern part of the yard.—*Bost. Evg. Gazette.*

The Farm of Farms.—A Mr. ——, at the late Fair and Cattle Show, in Brooklyn, (Conn.) spoke of the richness and fertility of his farm in the following terms, viz. "That America was the garden of the world; that Connecticut was the garden of America; Brooklyn the garden of Connecticut; and his FARM the garden of Brooklyn."—What a chance for pumpkins!!!

Fire.—Property to the amount of $8,000 was destroyed by fire at Bloomingburgh in New-York state, on the 23d inst. Six horses were victims to the devouring element; as were a store, containing goods to the value of about $4000, and a printing office with all the materials. It is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Fire.—On Friday sennight, about eleven o'clock, a fire broke out, in Columbia, Lancaster County, which laid three houses in ruins, and considerably injured two others, before its course could be arrested.

LARGE RADDISH.—The largest Raddish I ever saw, says the New-York National Advocate, came from Shrewsbury, and is now in our office, full five feet in height.

Longevity.—Col. Pickering, of Salem, has five sisters, and the sum of all their ages is 502; making the average age of each individual to be 83 2-5 years. Three others of the same family have died whose average age was 72.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

Messrs. Adams, Allen & Co. have lately established in the vicinity of Pittsburg, a manufactory of cotton yarn and piece goods—the first of the kind which has been established in Pennsylvania, west of the mountains. They have already put into operation upwards of 500 spindles and eight power looms, and are now engaged in constructing 1000 additional spindles, which will be put in operation in the ensuing spring. These spindles will supply yarn for looms sufficient to weave from 1500 to 2000 yards of piece goods per day. At present there are about twenty hands employed, principally females. The whole machinery, which is of the latest and most approved kind, will be driven by a steam engine of about thirty-five horse power.

The Gazette of Havana, of the 27th, contains an essay, deprecating the piracies, which are so openly carried on and tolerated in that island; and expressing the belief, if means are not speedily adopted to arrest them, that their trade will be annihilated, and their produce rot upon their hands.

From the same paper, it appears that a very considerable degree of excitement exists at the present moment, between the *American* Spaniards, and the natives of old Spain, residents of the island of Cuba. Several personal combats had taken place between the parties, originating in these adverse feelings; and more serious consequences were apprehended by many.

We have read of the herding of various kinds of animals, the Elk, the Buffalo, and the Elephant; but we have never, till a few days since, heard of the herding of that irritable race called Editors. We are assured that one house in Broadway, New-York, has been occupied, since the prevalence of the fever in that place, by one of the City Banks, and an Insurance Office, on the lower floor; the second has been taken up by two wholesale merchants; the third by two lawyers, two brokers, and a doctor; and, finally, the *garret*, by the Editors of the Statesman, of the Daily Advertiser, and of the Spectator!

Misfortune makes strange bed-fellows.

[*Vermont Gaz.*

Eastport, (Maine) Oct. 12.

MAGNANIMOUS ACT.—A few days since, as the Packet Reindeer, captain Applebee, was leaving St John, and had got near the 'Beacon,' a boat went along side for the purpose of putting on board two female passengers, and just as they were getting on board the Packet, the boat sheared off and one of the ladies fell into the water. The boatmen were panic struck, and made no effort to save her; the current which was rapid, was fast carrying her from the vessel, and she was about sinking, when lieut. Patrick, of the U. States army first discovered her, and plunged into the water, and succeeded in rescuing the unfortunate woman from an untimely end, but not without great risk of his life, and struggling in the water for some time.

FROM THE SAGHARBOUR CORRECTOR, OCT. 5.

An uncommon escape—a long tumble—and a good land fall.—In this harbor, on the 2d instant, Stephen Reeves fell from the mast head of the sloop Champion, a distance of sixty-five feet. It is supposed that he fell upon a pile of wood lying on the dock, (as the pile was tumbled down) and by this means broke his fall in such a degree that no bone was broke, and his flesh but very little bruised. He walked up the wharf twenty or thirty rods, until he came to a carriage, which carried him home. It is said he is doing well.

York, Pa. October 29.—On Friday night last, a man by the name of Burns, (formerly, as we understand, a resident of Freystown, in this county) was stabbed, near Lancaster city, in such a manner that no hopes were entertained of his recovery.

Burns was a weaver at the factory, near Lancaster; and Wilson, the man who committed the deed, was employed in the same factory. Something had occurred, which had occasioned a quarrel between them, several weeks ago—the result of which was that Wilson received one or two severe beatings from Burns.

It may be conjectured that the quarrel was renewed, on Friday night, on their return from witnessing the execution of Lechler! Burns had received four or five stabs in different parts of his body. Wilson was immediately apprehended, and is confined in the same cell which Lechler occupied just before his execution.

WASHINGTON, Pa. Oct. 21.

Suicide.—Mr. William Glass, of Chartiers township, hung himself on the morning of the 13th inst. with a leather line, tied to a dog wood bush, in the vicinity of his own house. He was an industrious, inoffensive man, about 33 years of age, with an amiable wife, and five children. He had evinced some symptoms of despair and horror of mind for a considerable time before he committed the horrid deed.

Murder.—Mr. Arthur O'Kelly, who kept a public house on the turnpike near Brownville, in this county was committed to prison on Saturday morning last, charged with shooting, dead, a mulatto man, in the tavern house of O'Kelly, on the preceding evening. As this will be a case for trial in the sessions, any thing on its merits would be improper in a newspaper.

PATTERSON, N. J. Oct. 23.

Falling of the Bridges.—It falls to our lot to record two instances of the sudden loss of property, which from whatever cause it might have been produced, is certainly unfortunate, and is much to be regretted. On Saturday last, the new Syngac Bridge over the Passaic River on the Newark and Pompton Turnpike, fell. It consisted of two arches, connected by a pier in the middle, and was so far completed that we learn a team or two had already crossed it.

About 4 o'clock this morning, a number of our inhabitants were suddenly surprised by a tremendous noise, which was soon discovered to have been occasioned by the falling of the new bridge connecting the turnpike across the Passaic at this place. It consisted only of one entire arch, extending from one side of the river to the other, which is here about ninety yards in width, and probably would have been completed this week. Whether the timbers were too slender, or the principle of their union too defective to support an arch of such uncommon length, we do not pretend to offer an opinion, but inform our readers, that could it have stood the test of use, its appearance would have been very respectable and its accommodation highly gratifying to many.

Bank Note Exchange.

Corrected at Goodwin's Lottery Office.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1822

United States Branches, - - - ½ per cent dis.
New Hampshire, - - - - 2 per cent. dis.
Burlington, (Vert.) - - - - 3 per cent. dis.

Massachusetts.

	Discount		Discount.
Boston banks	2	Salem	2
Springfield	2	Worcester	2
Hampshire	2	Other notes	2

Rhode-Island.

Providence	2	Other notes	2
Washington	2		

Connecticut.

Middletown	2	Bridgeport	2
Phœnix bank	2	Eagle Bank	2
Derby	2	Hartford	2

New-York.

New-York City	par	Ontario	1½
Jacob Barker's	95	Catskill	1½
Albany	½	Middle District	1½
Troy	½	Auburn	1½
Mohawk bank	1½	Geneva	1½
Lansingburg	1½	Utica	1½
Newburg	1½	Plattsburg	5
Newburg branch,	1½	Bank of Montreal	2½
Orange county	1½	Canada bank	2½

New-Jersey.

Jersey bank	par	Camden State bank	par
Banks in Newark	do.	Trenton	do.
New-Brunswick	do.	Elizabethtown do.	do.
Cumberland,	do	Patterson do.	do.
Sussex Bank	do.	Morristown do.	do.

Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia	par	N. Hope Bridge Co.	1
Easton	do.	York Bank	1a1½
Germantown	do.	Chambersburg	1½a2
Montgomery county	do.	Farmers' Bank of Reading	1
Chester county	do	Gettysburg	1½a2
Delaware county	do.	Carlisle Bank	1½a2
Lancaster Bank	do.	Pittsburgh	1½a1½
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster	do.	Centre	12½
Harrisburg	do.	Milton	15
Northampton	do.	Greensburg	12½
Farmers' Bank of Bucks county	1½	Brownsville	12½
		Other notes	no sale

Delaware.

Old Bank of Delaware	par	Wilmington and Brandywine	par
Farmers Bank at Dover and branches	do.	Commercial bank of Delaware	1
Laurel bank	50	Branch at Milford	3

Maryland.

Baltimore	½	Hagerstown	2
City Bank	1½	Westminster	2
Annapolis	1½	Havre de Grace	2
Branch at Easton	2	Elkton	1½
Do. at Fredericktown	2	Bank of Caroline	15

Virginia.

Richmond	1½	Branch at Romney	2
Branches	1½	Do at Charlestown	2
Valley Bank	2	N. W. bank of Virginia, Wheeling	10
Branch at Leesburg	2		

District of Columbia.

Banks at Washington,	1
Franklin Bank of Alexandria	no sale

North Carolina.

State bank at Raleigh and branches	7½	Cape Fear	7½
		Newbern	7½

South Carolina.

State banks generally	4½a5

Georgia.

State Banks generally	7½

Kentucky and Tennessee.

All Notes,	no sale

Ohio.

Chillicothe	8	Steubenville,	8
Marietta	8	Most others	no sale

New-Orleans.

City Bank Notes,	6½

FREDERICKSBURG, (Va.) Oct. 26.

Prolific Parturition.—Mrs. Jennings A. Yeatman, aged about 40 years, was delivered, on the night of the 16th inst. near Westmoreland Court House, *of four full grown Children*—three of which are now living, the fourth was a still born child, and the unfortunate mother expired.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Six weeks since application was made to a person for the loan of *one hundred pounds* to a young chemist, who had made a discovery he was too poor to substantiate by experiment. The money was obtained, and in a few days repaid by the borrower, already raised to sudden affluence by the private disposal of his invention—It is a new mode of tanning skins, combining such rapidity and economy, as to promise to the public an immediate and immense advantage. Raw hides, hitherto lying twelve months in the tan pit, and subject to a process otherwise defective and precarious, are now perfect leather within six weeks, and at less than half the expense. The gentleman who bought the invention, is a noted opposition member and contractor; and, from the terms of his stipulation, we may form some judgment of the probable magnitude of the results. He has paid him ten thousand pounds down, he has given obligatory deeds, securing him 5,000*l.* on the 1st of January, 5,000*l* per annum, for the four years next succeeding, and afterwards eleven thousand a year for life! It is expected the price of a pair of boots will not exceed eight shillings, and a corresponding fall will be produced in all articles of leather manufacture. [*London paper.*

DRAMATIC SUMMARY.

It is ascertained, that the new Theatre in Chesnut street will be in order to receive the company by the beginning of the next month.

NEW-YORK.—Mr Ritchings has met with considerable success in the character of Count Bellino in the dramatic romance of the Devil's Bridge.—He repeated it again on Tuesday evening last.—The Spy, and Honest Thieves, were announced for this evenings representation, being the last night of performance in the present Theatre. The Park Theatre will open on Monday next, with the Comedy of the Soldier's Daughter—Gov. Heartall, Mr. Foot, from the Theatre Royal, being his first appearance in America. During the recess, the Theatre has been entirely re-painted and ornamented, from a design of Mr. Cowell's, and executed by Mr. Cowell and assistants. Various engagements have been made and every exertion used to render the season worthy of public support. In the course of a few nights the manager will have the honour of offering to the public, Mr. Mathews, the most distinguished actor of the present day.

BALTIMORE.—On Monday evening, Mr. Booth performed Othello—the character of Cassio was personated by Mr Wilson, from the Charleston theatre, being his first appearance. Mr Booth represented Sir Giles Overreach, on Wednesday evening, in the comedy of A new Way to Pay Old Debts.

BOSTON.—Mr. Finn, the tragedian, has been engaged for eight nights, at this theatre. His first representation took place on Monday evening, as Richard the third.

FOREIGN.—Mrs. Siddons is at present enjoying comparative retirement with good health at Malvern—having resisted invitations from numerous private friends.

Mr. John Kemble is going to quit his Helvetic hermitage on a short expedition to Italy. The last report represents him to be in good health.

Mr. Simpson, a distinguished comic performer, took his benefit at the Albany Theatre, recently. The following from Mr. Southwick's paper, apprises us that he has been one of the typographical fraternity.

"Let his brethren *Typos* be *liberal* in *distributing* to him, a portion of their *matter*, and we feel confident that he will *foot up* a good *bill*, that will be freely *spent*, should necessity require, in alleviating the *wants* of those who are *out of sorts*; therefore, let those who have a *surplusage* carefully *locked up*, not hesitate to give him a *fat job*; for he has ever been prompt in *paying off*, in good *coin*, all to whom he has given a *situation* to witness the *impression* produced by a whole souled *compiler of jokes*, that never transcends the *rule* of decency, nor gives out *copy* that is not *correct*."

MR MATHEWS.—The following card was received from Mr. Mathews by a gentleman of this place, who had, at the request of some of his townsmen, written to Mr. M. to favour our theatre with one or two nights' representation of his unrivalled comic powers.

"Mr Mathews is very sorry that it is not in his power to go to Alexandria at present. It is impossible for him to go there without Mr. Burke, who is obliged to return to Baltimore. Mr. M. hopes to *visit Alexandria in the winter.*"

[*Alex. Herald.*

PRICE CURRENT.

WHEAT FLOUR,	$6 5-8
RYE DO.	4 3 8
CORN MEAL,	$3¼
WHEAT IN GRAIN,	1,17
RYE DO.	75
CORN DO—Flat 66—Round	73
OATS,	44
SHORTS,	30
BARLEY,	80
MARYLAND BEANS,	1,20
FLAXSEED,	95

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Thomas Sargent, ROBERT DOWLING, Esq. of England, to Mrs. SARAH M'KINZEY, of this city.

On Friday evening the 25th inst. by the Right Rev Bishop White, Dr. GEORGE JONES, of Savannah, to ELIZA, oldest daughter of the late Judge Smith, of this city.

On the 24th ult. by the Right Rev. Dr. Connell, Mr. PATRICK MURPHY, of Southwark, to Miss TERRESSA, daughter of James Engnue, of Moyamensing, Philadelphia county.

On Tuesday evening, the 29th ult. by the Rev Dr. Wilson, Mr. JOSEPH LESHES to Miss ELIZA JUVENAL, both of the Northern Liberties.

On the 23d ult. at Friends' Meeting House, in Twelfth street, THOMAS H. LEGGETT, Merchant, of New York, to FRANCES V. daughter of Charles Pleasants, of this city.

At Savannah, (Geo.) Mr GEORGE SHARP, of Philadelphia, to the amiable Miss MARTHA JANE DUKE, of the former place.

DIED,

On the 26th ult. HANNAH SNEAD, wife of Levin Snead, aged 62.

On the evening of the 26th ult. Mrs. ELIZA LOUD, wife of Mr. Thomas Loud, aged 52.

On Sunday, Miss SARAH CARMICK, second daughter of Stephen Carmick, Esq.

Suddenly, on Monday, HUGH ELY, aged 63, formerly a respectable merchant of this city.

On Thursday last, in this city, Mr. CHARLES UPTON, merchant, a native of England.

On the evening of the 29th inst. ALEXANDER MILLER, Bottler.

On Thursday evening, Mrs. ANN NUGENT aged 91.

On Tuesday evening, SARAH H. JACKSON, wife of the Rev. Thomas Jackson, of this city.

On Thursday morning, JARED INGERSOLL, Esq. President of the District Court.

On the 17th inst at Roxborough, Mr. SAMUEL C. LANDIS, of this city.

On the 14th July, at sea, JOHN GLADING, jr. aged 19, son of Mr. John Glading, of Southwark.

At Lima, on the 9th of June, Mr WM. NORTH supercargo of the ship Magnet, of this port.

On the 24th ult. in Deerfield, N. J. Mrs. ELIZA M'CLINTOCK, late of Philadelphia.

In Chancery of New-Jersey.

Between—the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of North America,
Complainants,
And Samuel L. Howell, John L. Howell, Richard Howell, Benj Howell Joshua Howell, Anna Maria Howell, Abigail Howell Benjamin B Howell, and Frances his wife, & John R Coates, *Defendants.*

On Bill, &c.
Order to appear,
&c.
Oct. 19, 1822.

IT appearing to the Court that process of Subpena to appear, &c. hath been regularly issued against the above named defendants, and that Benjamin B. Howell, and Frances his wife, and John R. Coates, three of the said defendants, have not caused their appearance to be entered as the same should have been done, in case such process had been duly served—and it also appearing by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said Benjamin B. Howell, and Frances his wife, and John R. Coates, reside out of this state, and in the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania;—Upon opening the matter this day to the Court, on behalf of John E. Jeffers, Solicitor for the complainants, the Chancellor doth order and direct the said Benjamin B. Howell and Frances, his wife, and John R. Coates, to appear, plead, answer or demur to the Complainants' Bill of complaint in this cause, on or before the third Tuesday of January next, and in case they or either of them shall fail so to do, the complainants' bill shall be taken a confession against them or either of them, so failing to appear, plead, answer or demur, and thereupon such decree shall be made as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published within twenty days after the date hereof in the "Herald and Gloucester Farmer," a newspaper printed and published at Woodbury, in this State, for the space of six weeks successively, once at least in each week, and also within the said twenty days, in "the Saturday Evening Post," a newspaper printed in the city of Philadelphia aforesaid, and continued therein for four weeks successively, once at least in each week.

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, C.

A True Copy,
WM. HYER, Clerk. nov 2—4w

☞ Something like Shakespear.

SCENE.—Pavement in front of Gibbs's Fortunate Lottery Office, No. 4½, south Third Street, with a full and distinct view of Lottery Schemes, Capital Prizes, invitations to purchase tickets, &c. A number of persons (all in want of money) engaged in reading them—one comes forward and addresses the others as follows:

To buy or not to buy—that is the question?—
Whether 'tis better ignobly to bear
The stings and arrows of outrageous fortune,
Or buy a ticket at Gibbs's Lucky Office!—
And thus adventuring them to risk—to gain—
No more;—and buy again—to say we end
The heart aches and the thousand natural shocks
That want is heir to—'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished—to risk,—to gain:
To gain—perchance $7500,—ay here's the hope,
For in that gain of CASH what joys may come
When we have counted off—this handsome prize
Must make us blest! Why do we pause?
Let come what may—we can but loose the price—
The price the ticket cost us. Let's in at once and buy.
For who would bear the duns of each day's date,
The magistrates writ, the sheriff's sale escape—
The dread of prison bounds—the laws' delay,
The insolence of bailiffs, and the pangs
That the poor debtor of the unfeeling takes,—
When he himself might his quietus make,
With a prize ticket.—————
What! no answer to this question, then 'tis plain,
'Tis evident, all wish to avoid the pain.
So, in at once—Gentlemen please clear the way,
Gibbs give us a ticket each—here, here's the pay,
And if we dont draw prizes—why it's no matter—
Hark you, (says Gibbs) it's a noble resolution,
And loose or gain you help the institution.
There's Tickets gentlemen, and may fortune 'tend them,
If your friends have not bought yet—thank ye to send 'em,
Good day gen'men—brem'men: this augurs well,
No danger now, but what your Tickets sell
nov 2—tf

[No. 241 [illegible]]

Virginia Lands, for Sale or Barter.

THE following described tracts of Land situate in Harrison and Randolph Counties, in Virginia—No. 1, containing 200 acres, on R[illegible] creek, Harrison county; No. 2, 200 do. on Gregory's Run, Harrison county; 3. 1000 acres on the Elk river, Randolph county; 4. 1000 acres on the waters of Laurel creek, Randolph county; 5. 511 acres on the waters of Laurel creek, Randolph county; 6. 200 acres on the waters of Tyger's Valley river, Randolph county; 7. 500 acres on the waters emptying into Tyger's valley river, Randolph county.

The above tracts of Land are of an excellent quality, and will be sold in separate tracts, or together, as will best suit purchasers. Apply to

S. PAGE & SON,
Brokers and Land agents, No. 8, so. Fifth street.
nov 2—3t

MR. PERSICO

HAVING returned to this city, takes this method of expressing his thanks to the public for their past favours, and informing them that he will resume his profession, in taking Likenesses in Miniature, at a very moderate price, at

No. 56, SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

The Office lately occupied by Messrs. Swift and Browne, where he solicits a renewal of past favours.

Private Lessons will be given in the art of DRAWING—or, Mr. P. will attend at Boarding Schools. For further information apply at his room. nov 2—tf

VAUXHALL.

For the Benefit of

MESSRS. BROWN & MAGNER.

MESSRS. Brown & Magner, respectfully inform the public, that they have contracted with the proprietors of the Vauxhall Garden, and propose giving a Grand display of FIRE WORKS

ON TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 5

Which they have prepared with unremitted attention and great exertions.

Order of the Display.—To commence precisely at half past 6 o'clock and Ladies may rest assured that no delays will take place, to extend the performance to a late hour.

Two Bengola Lights, will by their intense brilliancy exhibit the works as prepared for the display, as follows:

The Caprice, or the Ladies' Whims—A Double Vertical Sun—The Prussian M[illegible]—The Swiss Waltz—The Globe—The [illegible] of Spain—Pluto's Pincers—Flora's Flower Basket—The Combat of Suns—The Grand de WASHINGTON'S MONUMENT—A Splendid [illegible] Balloon, with Car and Flags—The Temple of Independence, in the centre of which will appear a Grand Transparency of Gen. WASHINGTON the Father of his Country. This piece was got up at great expence, and comprises upwards of Four Thousand Fires well worthy of the attention of the public. After which and to conclude the Display,

THE GRAND ERUPTION OF MOUNT ÆTNA,

In a style of superior magnificence.

nov 2—1t

LYRICS.

BY WILLIAM B. TAPPAN, just Published and for sale at the principal Book-stores in this city, price 62½ cents. sept 7—tf

THE OLIO.

"Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour."

On hearing a Lady praise a certain Reverend Gentleman's Eyes.

I cannot praise the Doctor's eyes,
I never saw his glance divine;
For when he prays he shuts *his eyes,*
And when he preaches he shuts *mine.*

ERRATA.

Beneath the word Finis, at the end of some stupid book, a wit added the following pointed couplet:—

Finis! an error or a lie, my friend!
In writing foolish books there is no end.

LATE DINNERS.

The gentleman who dines the latest
Is, in our street, esteemed the greatest:
But surely greater than them all,
Is he who never dines at all.

Curran's ruling passion was his joke.— In his last illness his physician observing in the morning, that he seemed to cough with more difficulty, he answered "That is rather surprising, as I have been practising all night."

A parish clerk in the neighborhood of Chichester, upon first taking possession of his desk, on reading the Psalms, and coming to the following passage:—" the unrighteous shall be compared unto the beasts that perish," bawled out—" the unrighteous shall be compared unto *the best of the parish."*

Sir Christopher Pegge, Professar at Oxford, was sometimes a jest at College, because of his love of rank. It was asserted that he was once taken ill in consequence of *the Mayor,* who was a tailor, having been made a *Knight* on presenting a loyal address. Some one asked what is the matter with Sir Christ Pegge?" A wit replied, 'Oh, sir, he is quite sick of the *night mare.'*

In chancery, where the parties were defending the boundaries by a plat of the land, one of the counsel said, " *we lie on this side,* my lord;" the defendent replied, " and *we lie on this side,* my lord." The Lord Chancellor Hatton, very cooly observed, if you *lie* on both sides, whom would you have me to believe?

Receipt for Rheumatism.—It is said to be a relief for the Rheumatism, to apply a cabbage leaf to the part affected.—Choose a perfect leaf, cut off the protuberant stalk at the back, and place it on the part with a bandage of flannel, at going to bed. It will produce a local perspiration, and in two or three repetitions, effect a cure.

An easy method of making pickles.

To 1 quart Gin add 3 of water, and thus in proportion according to the quantity.

Pouring it over the vegetables, let it remain 3 months, and it will become a very sharp acid, without half the trouble and at a less expense than common. *Economy.*

PROPOSALS BY PARDON DAVIS,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
THE PRINCIPLES
OF THE

Government of the United States,

Adapted to the Use of Schools.

THIS work need only be announced, and its plan developed, to discover its utility and ensure its adoption and success. The work is to consist of the Constitution of each State, that of the United States, according to the latest amendments, and the Articles of confederation by which the States are connected; with a code of questions attached to each, the answers to which will lead the pupil to a critical investigation of the leading characteristics of the government of each state.

That is most proper for boys to learn which will be most useful for them when they become men.

We seem almost to begin to think that professional men alone possess sufficient knowledge of the government to direct our public concerns. The reason is evident. The principles to be inculcated by this work are not sufficiently known except to them, but the general dissemination of it throughout the United States will furnish a work of reference to the whole of the principles by which they are governed, which will of course become accessible to every family: every citizen will thus see the relative situation in which he stands with respect to the nation, and feel his own importance in directing that government, which, without this attention, must degenerate into an instrument of tyranny, and eventuate in despotism.

Philadelphia, Sept. 28, 1822.

"The utility of a School book, such as Mr. Davis proposes to publish, in our opinion, admits of no doubt. A knowledge of the Constitutions of the several states, and of the articles of General Confederation, ought to form an essential part of the education of every freeman in the Union. No way can be more likely to diffuse and perpetuate this knowledge, than embodying it into a book to be read in common Schools. Early impressions are the most permanent. It is sincerely hoped the plan proposed will meet with due encouragement.

S. B. WYLIE,
JOS. P. ENGLES,
SAMUEL W. CRAWFORD.

Grammar School, (University of Pennsylvania,)
September 28, 1822.

Sir,—I am pleased to find that you are engaged in publishing "The Principles of the Government of the United States," in a form adapted to the use of Schools. Such a work cannot but be interesting to every class of the community.

The use of such a book in our Schools will render that important branch of Science familiar to boys, which is very imperfectly understood by a great portion of our citizens.

Under these impressions I recommend the work, and shall endeavour to introduce it, in this department of the University.

I am yours, JAMES WILTBANK.
Mr. Pardon Davis.

CONDITIONS.

The work will contain about 400 pages, duodecimo, printed on a small clear type and fine paper; and will be furnished to subscribers, bound and lettered, for $1.25 per copy; non-subscribers, $1.50—payable on the delivery of the work.

Any person furnishing subscriptions for 12 copies, and becoming responsible for the payment, shall be entitled to two copies gratis.

Subscriptions received by P. Davis, at No 13, Fromberger's Court, and at the different book stores in the city. oct. 19—4t

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A. ATKINSON'S
SUPERIOR PATENT SPRING RIDING SADDLES,
AND PATENT LAPORTE BRIDLES, &c.

HAVING purchased of JOHN J. MORRIS, of the city of New-York, the sole and entire right of making and vending his newly invented SPRING SEAT and SPRING POINTED SADDLES, within the city and county of Philadelphia, offers them for Sale,

AT HIS SADDLE & HARNESS MANUFACTORY,
No. 5 North Fifth street.

Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and see the principle on which they are constructed.— Nearly two years' trial of the above Saddles in New York, has rendered comments unnecessary—confident of their utility he offers them to the public, that they may decide on their superiority.

The Laporte Bridles are constructed in such a manner as to curb the most vicious Horse without injuring him, and with perfect ease and safety to the rider. They are well adapted for Ladies, and persons not in the practice of riding, as it gives them full power over their Horses in cases of fright.— They can also be applied to Harness of every description. Also, for sale, an assortment of Superior STEEL and PLATED BITTS and STIRRUPS.

N. B. Gentlemen can be accommodated with Spring Saddles for trial, if required. june 15—tf

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In Chancery of New-Jersey.

Between
Daniel D Smith, *Complainant,*—and
Charles F Lott,
John Black,
John Earl, and
William L. Earl, *Defendants*

On Bill to foreclose, &c.

October 9th, 1822.

IT appearing to the Court, that process of subpœna to appear, &c. hath issued against the above named defendants, and that William L. Earl, has not caused his appearance to be entered, as according to the rules of this Court the same ought to have been entered, in case such process had been duly served; and it also appearing, by affidavit, to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said William L. Earl resides out of this state, and in the state of Pennsylvania. Upon opening the matter, this day, to the Court, on behalf of Samuel J Read, Solicitor of the complainant, the Chancellor doth order and direct the said William L. Earl, to appear, plead, answer, or demur to the complainant's bill of complaint in this cause, on or before the second Tuesday of January next, and in case he shall fail so to do, the complainant's bill shall be taken as confessed against him thereupon, and such decree shall be made as the Chancellor shall deem equitable and just.—And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published within twenty days after the date hereof, in the " New Jersey Mirror," a newspaper printed and published at Mount-Holly, in this state, and be continued therein for the space of six weeks successively, once at least in each week, and also in one of the public newspapers printed and published in the city of Philadelphia, for the space of four weeks successively, once at least in each week. ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, C.

A true copy,
Wm. Hyer, Clerk. oct 19—4w

[No. 227, of Page's Register of Real Estate.]

Germantown Property.

For Sale, or Exchange for Dry Goods,

A valuable Lot of Ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate on the main street in Germantown, Philadelphia County, late the property of —— Delaroche, Esq The lot contains two acres of land highly cultivated, the improvements are a convenient well built two story stone House, carriage house, stabling, &c. Also on the premises, a variety of fruit trees, of the best grafted fruit. Possession can be given immediately if required. For further information apply to

S. PAGE & SON,
Brokers and Land Agents, No 8, south Fifth street

S. P. & S respectfully acquaint the public, that they have for sale or exchange, a variety of property in the city—also, Farms, Mills, Farm and Store Stands in this state, Delaware and New-Jersey, and upwards of 200 000 acres of unimproved Lands, in Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky.

oct 19—3t*

Schuylkill Navigation Inn.

THE Subscriber, thankful for past favours, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has made the best arrangements for their accommodation, at his establishment on High street, at the N. E. corner of Schuylkill Third street, by the addition of a very commodious room, &c. He will have constantly on hand, a stock of the choicest Liquors, and hopes, by his attention to those who may favour him with their custom, to merit a share of patronage and support.

THOMAS GARNER.

june 15—tf

Dancing School Removed,

From the corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets to
No 62½ SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Third door below Library street.

A. BONNAFFON is happy in announcing to his friends and the public, that owing to their very liberal patronage, he has been induced to remove to the above room, being more spacious than his former. The expences to which he has been, in altering and repairing, so as to render it both elegant and comfortable, together with the situation, will combine to render this room much more preferable than his former, and perhaps more so than any in this city.

He will there open his Dancing School on Monday, the 30th inst. and continue to teach on the same method as heretofore; the advantages of which he believes has been fully tested by the rapid improvement of his pupils. He proposes having Cotillion Parties, to which his scholars will be admitted without extra charges—to commence in the beginning of December next, by which time beginners will be able to participate in the amusements they afford, as also in a collection of the newest fancy and characteristic dances and cotillions, obtained from a teacher of New-York, recently from Europe.

For terms and hours of tuition, apply at the room, or his dwelling, No 100 Union Street, a few doors below Fourth-street.

Days of Tuition, at the room, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The other three days of the week devoted to Seminaries and Private Families, as usual.

Those ladies who have received season tickets to his Balls, will please forward their directions to his dwelling, as soon as possible. sept. 28—tf

Pro Bono Publico.
F. VARIN,

TEACHER OF LANGUAGES, No. 77, ARCH STREET, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that these languages, viz. Latin, Spanish, French and German, are taught, according to his own approved plan, on such liberal terms, as to accommodate all such as may be disposed to encourage learning. For the benefit of such, students are received, according to age and situation, on the following terms: one Class of Young Ladies, and another of young gentlemen at 12 dollars each, per annum; payable in advance. Evening classes are formed as usual. For further particulars and references, enquire as above.

N. B.—F. Varin teaches also in the Academies of the Rev. Dr. Wylie, Mr. Engles, Mr. Duncan and Mr. Denison. oct. 5—3m

Silk, Cotton and Woollen Dyer.

S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38, North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, respectfully informs the Dry Good Merchants, that he still continues the above business, of Dying French and Canton Crapes, Levantines, Mantua and Florence Silks Sattins, Velvets, Gauzes, Sewing Silks, Ribands, &c. and restores Silks to their original colours. Bombazets, Bombazeens, Poplins, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Waterloo Shawls Dyed, Pressed or Sponged, and every article of Clothing.

S. W. flatters himself, from his long experience in the above business, all those who may favor him with their orders he hopes he will be able to give general satisfaction. july 16—6m

DAVID EVANS,

OF the late firm of David and Joseph Evans, has Opened a Commission MOROCCO and LEATHER STORE, *No. 27 Chesnut street,* between Second and Front streets, Philadelphia, where he will sell all kinds of Leather on Commission for Country Tanners and others, and always keeps a general assortment of Morocco, of various colours, on hand—he likewise purchases Spanish Hides and Tanners Oil for those who may want. A large assortment of GOAT SKINS is expected shortly, on consignment.

Being brought up to the Tanning and Currying he considers himself a judge of Leather and Hides. He will also receive SHOES to sell on Commission. ☞ *All which will be attended to with fidelity.* aug 3—tf

REMOVAL.

MRS. SHALLUS,

INFORMS her Patrons that she has removed her CIRCULATING LIBRARY, to No. 115, SOUTH SECOND STREET, nearly opposite the Custom House—where she will be happy to serve them with all the newest and most approved works. Present price of Subscriptions $5, per annum—$2 75, half yearly—$1 50, quarterly.

july 29—tf

SILVEIRA & BROWNE,

WOOLEN DRAPERS AND TAILORS, No. 83, South Second Street, between Norris's and Gray's Alleys, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have now on hand a handsome assortment of superfine Black and Blue Cloths, with a variety of other fashionable colours; a fine assortment of Cassimeres and Vestings of the latest fashion; together with Hed lings, Stripes, &c. Any of the above will be made to order on the most reasonable terms, and as they are provided with the best workmen, they flatter themselves they will be able to give satisfacion to those who may favour them with their custom.

aug 3—tf

JOHN M'CLOUD, 46 Market street,

KEEPS constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of Ready made HATS, which he will sell at very reduced prices. Customers supplied at a short notice, on reasonable terms. aug 3—tf

To Merchants and others.

JONES & HARRISON,

Silk, Woollen, Cotton Dyers, Scourers, &c.
No. 102½ ARCH STREET,
SOUTH SIDE, A FEW DOORS ABOVE FIFTH,

BEG leave to inform their friends, customers and the public in general, that they have removed from No 98 Union, to the old Dyeing establishment, No. 102½ Arch street, and fitted it up in a manner that is now calculated to Dye, Restore, and refold Piece Goods of every description, equal to any other establishment in this city.— They, therefore, respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, under the full assurance of being able to give the utmost satisfaction in the performance of their work

N. B. Black for mourning or any other family articles dyed to pattern, or cleaned at the shortest notice. ☞ A large Iron Pan, suitable for Soap boilers or Glue manufacturers, for Sale cheap.

sept 14—tf

OLDRIDGE'S
BALM OF COLUMBIA.

J. OLDRIDGE begs leave to inform the inhabitants of the United States and elsewhere, that he has discovered, by the power of chemistry, the grand desideratum of preventing the hair from falling off, in the short space of FORTY-EIGHT HOURS after the first application.

This *Balm* will also restore hair on bald places, and speedily cure the dandruff. He now considers it altogether useless to continue to give signatures, its utility being universally known in Philadelphia, and hundreds are at this time receiving their hair again. J. O. begs leave to return thanks to the generous Americans, for the liberal encouragement bestowed upon his capillary restorative since its first discovery, and hopes to merit a continuation of their favours. Prepared and sold at at one dollar per bottle, and half bottle 50 cents, at No. 55½ South Front street, and at No. 11 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, by

july 6—tf JOHN OLDRIDGE.

HAT STORE,

NO. 13, NORTH THIRD STREET, Philadelphia.

C. P. WILLMARTH offers to the public whose patronage he solicits, Water-Proof Imitation Beaver Hats, which are surpassed by none in cheapness and durability. oct 27—tf

LEGHORN HATS,
AT MRS. KNEELAND'S

FASHIONABLE
Leghorn and Split Straw Bonnet Store,
NO 31, SOUTH SECOND STREET.

JUST received by the brig Rebecca, and other late arrivals

25 Cases LEGHORN HATS, viz.

6 cases	for Ladies, Nos		from 28	to 60
1 do.	do.	(gipsey)	32	to 56
5 do.	Misses		13	to 33
1 do.	do.		24	to 46
1 do.	do.	(gipsey)	15	to 26
1 do.	for Children		19	to 24
3 do.	for Boys		8	to 13

Together with several cases on hand, for men and boys, all of which will be sold by the case or otherwise, at the lowest Market prices.

Also, one case of Silk Straw Hats, in imitation of Leghorn, superior, if possible, for beauty—Nos. 34 to 60.

Also, Split Straw Bonnets, by the case or otherwise.

Also, plain and figured black and coloured Canton Crapes; Nankin figured do. do. black Sinchaws, 7-4 Crape Shawls, bird-eye Hdkfs. with a general assortment of Fancy Goods, as usual.

N. B. A full supply of the above goods, are also kept at No. 9. North Second street. oct 12—tf

To Fullers and Manufacturers.

FULLERS' BOARDS

OF superior quality, for sale by RICHARDS JOHNSON, No. 31, Market street. Also, for sale as above a large and general assortment of good BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, STATIONARY, &c. which together with a large stock of SCHOOL and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, will be sold at the lowest market prices.

Court and Merchant's Account Books ruled to order and bound to any pattern.

*** RAGS and QUILLS taken in exchange.

July 6—tf

Patent Spring Saddles.
J. LUKENS & SON,

HAVING purchased the exclusive right of manufacturing Mr. Nathan Mixer's newly invented, and highly approved Patent Spring Riding Saddles, within the city and county of Philadelphia, now offer for sale, and will keep constantly on hand at their Manufactories, No 102, and 106, MARKET STREET, a good assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, constructed upon springs, which has been pronounced, by the best judges, to be the greatest improvement ever offered to the public; the Saddles being so constructed, as to be free from any liability to injure the horse's back, and to carry the rider with inconceivable ease.

N. B. The public are particularly requested to call at either of the above mentioned establishments, where they can see and judge for themselves, of the utility of the Spring Saddle, and likewise, if requested, be accommodated with one to ride or make trial of, where there is likewise, a complete assortment of the ordinary kinds of Saddles, Bridles, Travelling Trunks, Harness, Whips, Valises, &c.

All of which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail. oct 26—6m

REMOVAL.
John M. Lowry, Merchant Taylor,

HAS Removed to No. 91, Race Street, (third door from Third Street,) where he carries on the above business in all its various branches, at very reduced prices, and in the most fashionable style.

J. M. L. warrants his work to be done in the best manner, as he has none but the first rate workmen.

oct 5—tf

A CAUTION.

LOST, or Stolen, on the 2nd of October last, a large POINTER DOG—Marks—white, with brown ears and head, three dark brown circular spots on the back, one spot encircles the root of the tail and reaches to the extremity of the tail, the end of which has been cut off—Had on a strong leather collar, with the subscriber's name, 363, South Front. Whoever detains him after this notice, will be liable to the penalty of the law.

oct 1—3t* JOHN BUTCHER.

TAVERN TO LET.

ONE of the most central tavern stands for the banks and state house, having the advantage of being accessible from several of the principal streets, and the advantage of the custom of two of the first ball rooms in this city. There are two large rooms and area for meetings exclusive of one of the most convenient and best finished bar rooms in the city.

A line left at this office, addressed to A. B. will be attended to. oct. 26—tf

[No. 238 of Page's Register of Real Estate.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR SALE, a highly productive small Farm, late the property of Capt. Benjamin Bartholomew of this city, deceased, pleasantly situated in the township and county of Montgomery, fronting on the Bethlehem turnpike road, 21 miles from Philadelphia, half a mile from Montgomery square, and the same distance from Union Ville, adjoining land of George Weaver, Esq. James Cannon, Patrick Cannon and others, containing near 80 acres, 18 of which are Woodland, and 13 acres Meadow, the remainder Arable of good quality, divided into small fields, with post and rail fences.

The improvements are a large two story house, and a large frame barn, lately built, carriage house, &c. two wells of excellent water with pumps therein, apple and peach orchard, with other fruit trees, a garden and other improvements. The situation is high and remarkably healthy. To a person with a large family this property has a particular advantage, having the right and privilege forever of an excellent free School, which is only half a mile from the dwelling.

This Property will be sold for the small sum of 37 Dollars per acre, as the Executors are determined to close the affairs of the said deceased.— Title indisputable. Possession can be given immediately if required. Payments will be made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to Mr. John Weaver, at Montgomery Square, or to

S. PAGE & SON, No. 8, South Fifth street
oct. 26—3t* Agents for the Executors.

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON,

LATE from Sheffield, File Manufacturer and Cutler, No. 77 SOUTH SECOND STREET, has commenced manufacturing Files, Table Knives and Forks. Razors of the first quality, warranted for use, Scissors made to order or pattern. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. Blades, of the best cast steel, put in Penknive handles, and warranted good; Table knives and forks repaired, either with new blades or handles; Old Files re-cut and made as new.

oct 6—tf

E. LOWBER,

DRUG and Colour Merchant, No 144 NORTH THIRD STREET, Philadelphia, respectfully offers to Country Merchants, Druggists and Physicians, a general assortment of the various articles in the Drug Line, on reasonable terms, and at moderate prices. A very extensive assortment of Dye-stuffs, all the Dye-woods, in stick, chipped, and rasped, and the various Vegetable and Metallic Dyes, are constantly on hand. Orders from the Country and elsewhere, for any of the following as well as any other articles in his line, will receive prompt attention, and very special care will be paid to the quality of all goods sold.

4 tons Logwood,
2 do. Brazilletto,
4 do. Fustic,
8 do. Nicaragua Wood,
50 hhds. Copperas,
2 do. Alum,
20 carboys Oil Vitriol,
50 do. Aqua fortis,
10 bls. ground Camwood,
2 hhds. Prime Madder,
1 hhd. Verdigris,
1 cask Cudbear,
20 bbls. Manganese,
2 hhds. Sumach,
1 box & 1 seroon Indigo,
50 kegs London refined Saltpetre,
500 gallons of Galipoli Olive Oil,
500 gallons Sperm. Oil
10 lbs. Saffron,
9 do. Cochineal,
2000 gallons Linseed Oil,
25 casks of Dry London White Lead,
20 do. Spanish Brown,
5 casks Venitian Red,
10 hhds. Spanish Brown,
500 kegs White Lead, in oil,
10 hhds. Whiting,
5 cases Chinese Vermillion,
500 gallons Spirits Turpentine,
100 boxes Window glass

IN THE DRUG LINE,

Opium, Camphor,
Pulv. Jalap, Rhubarb,
Pinkroot, Calomel,
Tartar Emetic,
Crem. Tartar,
Rochelle Salts,
Epsom Salts,
Glauber Salts,
Red and Yellow Peruvian Barks,
Antimony, Arsenic,
Magnesia, Hellebore,
Cassia, Cloves,
Nutmegs, &c. &c. &c.

aug 17—tf

The Select Didactic Seminary,

IN Fromberger's Court (Second street, between Market and Arch) which is now vacated, will be re-opened on the 26th inst.

A class will be instructed in Drawing and Penmanship on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week.

A class will also be opened for instructing Adults in English Grammar, on principles calculated to insure a good knowledge of parsing in 25 lessons.

Application may be made at the Seminary, or at No. 13, opposite. PARDON DAVIS.

aug 3—6m

JOHN CULIN, SON & CO.
TAILORS,

No. 14, Market Street, and
No 5, S. FRONT STREET,

Have just received and opened, a large and elegant assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

THESE Goods, for style and quality, are not exceeded by any in the city—any of which will be made to measure, on terms that cannot fail meeting the approbation of those that may honour them with their custom.

ALSO, ON HAND,

A handsome and fashionable assortment of ready made Clothing, consisting of

DRESS COATS,
SURTOUTS,
BOX COATS,
NEW MARKET COATS
PANTALOONS, VESTS,
With a variety of other

CLOTHING, all of which have been recently made of goods selected from the above. Gentlemen purchasing by the quantity, would find it conduce to their advantage to call, as their terms will be the most reduced for cash.

Also, 200 Tartan Plaid Cloaks,
Fine Linen Shirts, plain and ruffled, of various qualities,
Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers.

oct 12—6m

BENJAMIN DAFFIN,
From Sheffield, England,

Razor Manufacturer, [illegible] Polished Steel, and Repairer of all kinds of Cutlery,

At the corner of Race and Front sts.

MOST respectfully begs leave to inform the public of Philadelphia, that he has commenced business in the above Store, and hopes, by strict attention and punctuality, to receive a share of public patronage. Exertions on his part shall not be wanting to merit it.

oct. 26—1m*

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the twenty 26th day of September, in the forty-seventh year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1822, Pardon Davis, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:

" THE PRINCIPLES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES—adapted to the use of Schools, by Pardon Davis.

That is most proper for Boys to learn which will be most useful for them when they become Men."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, " An act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned." And also to the act, entitled " An act supplementary to an act, entitled, " An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

oct 12—4w

FREDERICK KLETT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Druggist, Oil and Colourman,

No 261, N. E. corner of Callowhill & Second sts.

RESPECTFULLY offers to Physicians, Country Merchants, Dyers and Fullers, a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines and Dye Stuffs, such as Logwood, Rasped Nicaragua Wood, Fustic, Turmeric, Copperas, Verdigris, Madder, Cudbear, Woad, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Cochineal, &c Dry and Ground White Lead, Red Lead, Orange Mineral, Litharge, Vermilion, Prussian Blue, Chrome Yellow, Rose Pink, Stone Ochre, Philadelphia and Patent Green, Umber, Whiting, &c &c with a general assortment of Window Glass.

☞ The above articles will be sold on reasonable terms. Prompt attention will be paid to all orders which he may be favoured with, and packed in the most careful manner. july 13—tf

SICKELS & FARR,
Venetian Shutter & Parlour

Blind Manufacturers,
No. 86, LOCUST STREET,

HAVING lately commenced the above business, solicit their friends and the public to give them a call. They pledge themselves that their work shall be executed in a superior style, and lower prices than at any other manufactory in the city of Philadelphia.

OLD BLINDS painted and trimmed.

N B.—Cabinet Furniture neatly repaired at the shortest notice. oct. 12—tf

CHARLES M'ARTHUR,

Silk, Woollen, and Cotton Dyer, &c. &c.

CONTINUES at the old established stand, No. 31 UNION STREET—where all orders in his line will be punctually attended to.

☞ Cloth, Silk Dresses and Shawls, &c. dyed to any shade or pattern, at a short notice, and at very moderate prices. aug 5—tf

CROWLEY & FARR,

WATCH-MAKERS, No. 108, Market Street, between 3d and 4th streets, have for sale an assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Patent Lever Watches. Also, a variety of fine gold Chains, Seals, Keys, Jewellery, &c. &c., which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms. oct 5—tf

CHEAP HARDWARE,

CONSISTING of Knives and Forks, Brass Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Spoons, Gridirons, Coffee Mills, Skillets, Dutch Ovens, Patent Metal Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Waiters, Bread and Knife Trays, Snuffers and Trays, Flat Irons, Candlesticks, Frying Pans, Tea Caddies, Ladles, Steelyards, Curry Combs, Gimblets, Scissors, Shoe Knives and Tacks, Awl Blades, Buffalo Irons, Padlocks, Plated Castors, Britania Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, Looking Glasses, &c. with a general variety of other articles not herein enumerated, all of which will be sold at lower rates than can be purchased elsewhere. CHARLES K. SERVESS,
No. 5½ North Third street, east side,
third house from Market st.

N B.—Persons commencing house keeping will find it to their advantage to call and examine the above articles before making selections at other stores. ☞ Also, an assortment of CHEAP TRUNKS. aug 31—1y

Hugh Downing,

CABINET, Chair and Venetian Blind Maker, No 90 South Second Street, second door below the Coffee House. Having just commenced business, he flatters himself by promptitude and neatness in the execution of all orders entrusted to him, to merit a share of public favour.

june 15—6m

ROBERT S. ENGLISH,

HOUSE CARPENTER, No. 51, Strawberry street, carries on all the various branches of Carpentry, on very reasonable terms for CASH. He will warrant his work to be equal, both for durability and elegance, to any in the city.

PACKING BOXES made at the shortest notice.

*** All orders thankfully received and promptly executed. may 16—tf